

YOLODINA, O.D., inshener.

The use of sulfite protein glue in veneering. Der.pron.5 no.7:
21-23 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Moskovskiy fanernyy saved.
(Glue) (Veneers and veneering)

VOLODINA, P. A. Pavlichenkov, Vasiliy Ivanovich Volzhskty; zhilishchno-grazhdanskoye stroitel'stvo. Pod red. P. A. Volodina. Moskva, Gosstroyizdat, 1961. 133 p. illus, diagrs. (Opty Sovetskoy Arkhitektury) At head of title: Akademiya Stroitel'stva i Arkhitektury i SSSR. Institut Teorii i Istorii Arkhitektury i Stroitel'noy Tekhniki.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

VOLODINA, T. A.

PA ET61

USSR/Notchedbar Tests Duralumin Mar 1947

"On the Notch Sensitivity of High-strength Alloys," J. B. Friedman, T. A. Volodina, 4 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol LV, No 8

Investigation of the characteristics of duralumin and the high-str(ngth aluminum alloy "B-95" developed by I. N. Friedlaender.

8T61

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

- 1. FRIDMAN, Ya. B.; VOLODINA, T. A.
- 2. UBBR (600)
- 4. Metals
- 7. Effect of relieving groove on the static strength of metals. Vest. mash. 32 no. 7 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. 28 (5) AUTHORS:

111 -

Volodina, T. A., Gordeyeva, T. A.,

SOY/32-25-8-29/44

Fridman, Ya. B.

IN PRINCIPLE OF DEPARTMENT HITE PART ENGINEERING AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF TH

TITLE:

Methodology of Investigation of the Microgeometry of the

Surfaces of Fractures

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 984-989 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Assuming that the height of unevenness on fracture surfaces (F) increases under same conditions with the increase of the velocity of spreading of the cracks (C) one can apply visual, fractographic and similar methods for clarification of the destruction kinetics. The profilogram of the (F) was obtained in the present case with an optic-mechanical profilograph IZP-5 (Ref) at a 500x enlargement in vertical direction (Fig 1) of the profile and in 50x enlargement in horizontal direction, thus the unevenness could be measured in horizontal direction, thus the unevenness could be measured in a height of 2-240 m. To accelerate the measuring a special device was developed (Fig 2) in collaboration with N. V. Ryazanov, V. M. Warkochev and Yu. A. Bulanov. The device consists of a measuring dial and a counter. They investigated (F) on samples of steel 30KhGSNA, 40KhNMA and a highly resistant experimental steel A, applying varying kinds of stresses and sample shapes and the samples were subjected to thermal treatment. The various

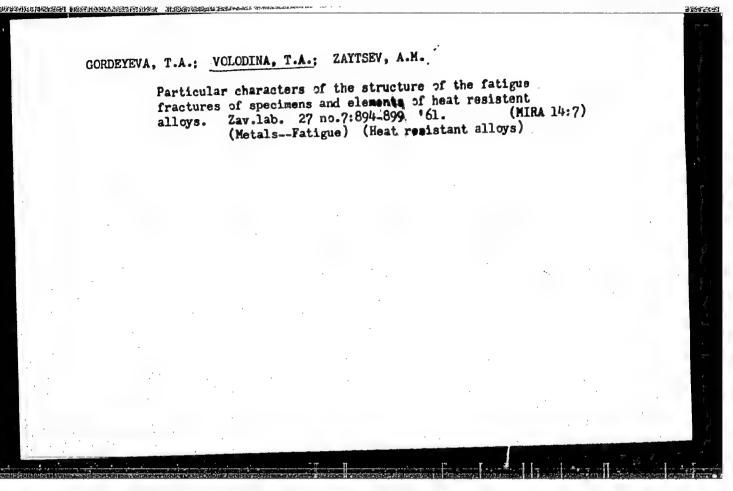
Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"

Methodology of Investigation of the Microgeometry of SOY/32-25-8-29/44 the Surfaces of Fractures

character of the changes of the unevenness along the (F) is apparently caused by the property of the material to "inhibit" the spreading of the (C). The efficiency of this "inhibiting" depends on the properties of the material, the magnitude of tensions, the kind of stress and other factors. The experiments proved that the steel 30KhGSNA has a higher "inhibiting" capacity (C) than steel A. It was established that in several cases the character of the change of the unevenness along the (F) was determined by the level of the primary tension and the steepest increase of unevenness was observed at an increase of the stress at a high tension level. The measurings of the height of the unevennesses of (F) after repeated static and impactbending tests permits a qualitative evaluation of the conditions of destruction and the change in one of the following factors: condition of the material, the magnitude of the repeated stress, the character of the stress and the presence of a tensionconcentrator on the test-surface. There are 8 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2



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CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

VOLODINA, T. A.

USSR/Metals - Testing

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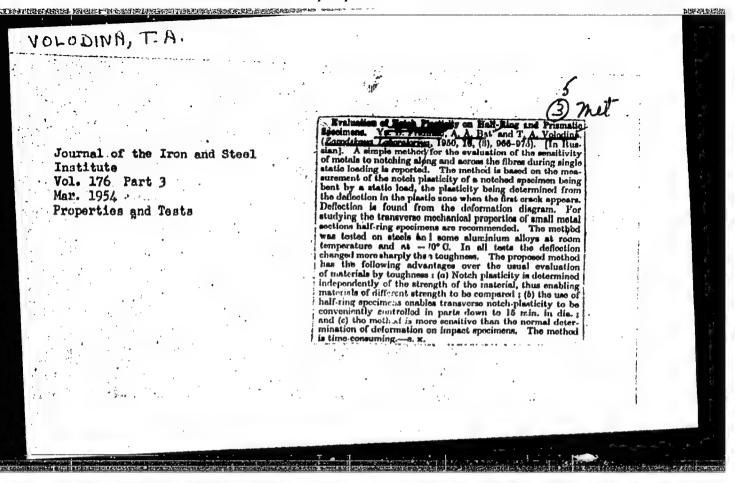
"Evaluation of Plasticity in Notches on Half-Ring and Rectangular-Ber Specimens," Ya. B. Fridman, A. A. Bati, T. A. Volodina

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 8, pp 966-975

Discusses simple method for evaluating notch sensitivity of metals under static loads. Method, based on measuring plasticity in notch of specimen bent by static load was tested on steels and aluminum alloys of high and medium strength at room temperature and partially at -70°.

FDD PA 169T37

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"



BOKSHTEYN, S.Z. (Moskva); KISHKIN, S.T. (Moskva); LOZINSKIY, M.G. (Moskva);
SOKOLKOV, Ye.N. (Moskva); Prinimali uchastiye; PODVOYSKAYA, O.N.;
ZILOVA, T.K.; SOROKINA, K.P.; POLYAK, E.V.; MOROZ, L.M.;
BULYGIN, I.P.; LASHKO, N.F.; POKAMESTOVA, T.N.; GORDEYEVA, T.A.;
YAGLOV, R.V.; VOLODINA, T.A.; KORABLEVA, G.N.; ANTIPOVA, Ye.I.

Thermomechanical treatment of chromium-nickel-manganese austentic steel. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl.
no.2:15-21 Mr-Ap '62.

(Chromium-nickel steel--Hardening)

8/032/61/027/007/008/012 B110/B203

15.2610

Gordeyeva, T. A., Volodina, T. A., and Zaytsev, A. M.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Structural properties of fatigue failures of samples and

machine parts made of refractory alloys

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 7, 1961, 894-899

TEXT: The origin of fractures (by fatigue, brittleness) must often be judged from their appearance. The fractures of refractory Ni - Cr alloys (of the deformable types 30.437 (EI 437) and 30.617 (EI 617), as well as of cast alloys) do not show the typical fatigue phenomena of fractures of structural steels. Since the fatigue failures of refractory alloys show some common features with fractures of aluminum and magnesium alloys, their structural peculiarities are due to working conditions and material structure. Some fractures of gas turbine blades and disks were examined visually and fractographically on a special apparatus in the area of least spring tension. Two notches were applied in such a way that the remaining neck was 15 mm. The blades were loaded statically or periodically (eccentric

Card 1/6

5/032/61/027/007/008/012 B110/B203

Structural properties of fatigue ...

1400mg 1950c-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg-1950cg

mechanism). They were heated with a benzene - air mixture, and their temperature was measured with an optical pyrometer. An investigation of blades made of 3N 4376 (EI 437 B) alloy and cast alloy (Table) showed the following: In their fractures, focus and center are less distinct than in structural steels since there are many focuses in fatigue failures under simultaneous action of variable stresses and high temperatures (e.g., on gas turbine parts). The fracture focus has a facet with smoother surface than the other facets in the zone of fatigue propagation of the crack, and is not, as in structural steels, perpendicular to the direction of most extended stresses. It is often small, and little different from the rest of the fatigue zone. Here, the start of destruction is determined from the orientation of the ribs formed by the confluence of surface destructions. The latter begin in different, adjacent focuses. The fold relief is also oriented toward the start of destructions. With increasing destruction propagation in the depth, the height of ribs decreases. Since the first cracks are often far apart, especially the ribs distant from the destruction center do not flow together. The following characteristics were established: (1) Simultaneous formation of several focuses; (2) development of destruction on some gliding surfaces in the crystallite; Card 2/6

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s/032/61/027/007/008/012 B110/B203

Structural properties of fatigue ...

(3) formation of several cracks. Hyperbolic lines in the center of fatigue destruction of cast steel indicate; (1) the formation of many local focuses, and (2) the confluence of primary cracks into one destruction surface. Distinct fatigue lines proceeding through the entire destroyed section are not discernible; wavel ke lines beginning and ending at the boundaries of a grain are sometimes coscred. The gradualness of destruction development can be observed on annular stripes of differently colored oxide films which may, however, be missing at low temperatures, high stresses, and quick destruction propagation. Typical fatigue lines usually appear in the form of rings at low temperatures and under high vibrational stresses. Characteristic are the displacement microsurfaces forming jointly the fold relief on the surface of destroyed grains. These facets differently oriented in space are the destruction surfaces of one or more adjacent grains of equal orientation. Here, a smooth part and a fold-relief part proceeding therefrom are discernible. On one facet, the folds are equally oriented: fan-shaped or nearly parallel. The fold surface of the elementary facets is probably formed due to destruction along adjacent shear planes and confluence of these destructions. The shape of a fan is probably due to rotation of the crystal regions round an axis. The mentioned characteristics in Card 3/6

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25637 s/032/61/027/007/008/013 B110/B203

Structural properties of fatigue ...

cylindrical samples, blade- and disk tests were observed on the test plant and in turbine operation. Under complicated operational conditions, the zone arrangements in the fracture are different. Only at 500-550°C for EI 437 B and 700-800°C for cast alloy, and under high vibrational loads, the destruction behaves like a fatigue failure. The destruction of scarf joint parts and projections between the scarf joints is of fatigue character: continuous lines pass through the entire section, and the fold relief is oriented. Since, besides high temperature and static load, also the effect of the macroscopic concentrator (longitudinal groove) is noticeable, there are more centers than in the fracture of smooth profile parts. [Abstracter's note: seven photographs, not reproducible.] There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Table. Test conditions of blades.

Legend: (1) Blade material, (2) test temperature, OC, (3) amplitude value of stresses, kg/mm², (4) number of cycles before start of destruction, (5) note, (6) EI 437 B, (7) cast alloy, (8) ditto, (9) with single loading until complete destruction, (10) with periodic amplitude changes of stresses, (11) with 12-fold heat change, (12) with 4-fold heat change, (13) until Card 4/6

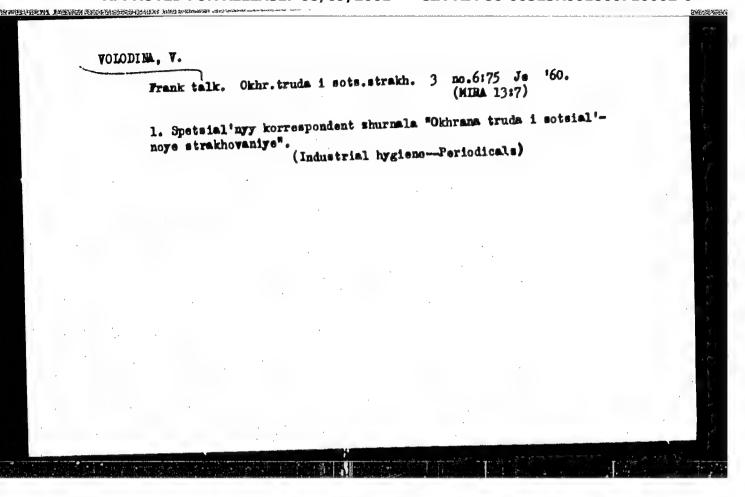
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

Structural properties of fatigue	\$/032/61/027/007/008/012 B110/B203
formation of cracks, (14) periodic speriodic stress change until format	trees and temperature changes, (1)
• • •	
Card 5/6	

SEMIKHATOVA, N.H., VOLODIHA, T.I.

Determining the degree of suitability of new hybrid years cultures for yeast plants. Trudy Inst.gen. 110.35169-75 (MIRA 18:12)



VOLODIMA, V. An interesting poster. Okhr.truda 1 sots.strekh. 3 no.4:57 Ap '60. (Buku-Petroloum industry-Hygienic aspects)

VOLODINA, V.A.: PETROV, Yu.V.

Complex of jet streams over Japan on December 8-10, 1959.

Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.4:80-81 (65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

14476-66 FWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR5012908

UR/0169/65/000/003/B025/B025 551.510.528

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 3B168

AUTHOR: Volodina, V.A.

TITIE: Types of tropopauses above [Soviet] Central Asia, according to radioprobes

carried out at the Tashkent station

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Srednesz. n.-1. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vyp. 19(34), 1964, 8-16

TOPIC TAGS: tropopause, stratosphere, temperature distribution

TRANSIATION: The acceptability is clarified for the typification of tropopauses, according to code KN-04. For this purpose, radioprobes made in Tashkent in January, April, July and September, 1960, were used. A tropopause type is determined according to the actual distribution of temperature. A comparison of the reoccurrences of tropopause types within a certain month, leads to the conclusion that above Tashkent, Alma-Ata and the Eastern Pamir, the prevailing types of tropopauses are the ones characterized by the code's 1 to 4 digits. For all these types, a coincidence of the tropopause with the level of sharp changes in the temperature gradient is characteriztic. The types of tropopause suggested by the International Code are acceptable for Tashkent, with certain clarifications: 1) it is expedient to define the altitude

Card 1/2

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We Lo DING W.H.

ANTONOVA, L.T., kand.med.nauk; VOLOD INA, V.A., kand.med.nauk

Capillaroscopic data in various stages of hypertension in adolescents [with summary in English]. Pediatria 36 no.3:21-25 Mr '58.

(WIRA 11:3)

1. Is podrostkovogo otdolenya (xav. A.V. Khodzhash) Instituta gigiyeny truda i profsabolevaniy AMN SSSR (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Latavet)

(HYPERTENSION) (CAPILLARIES)

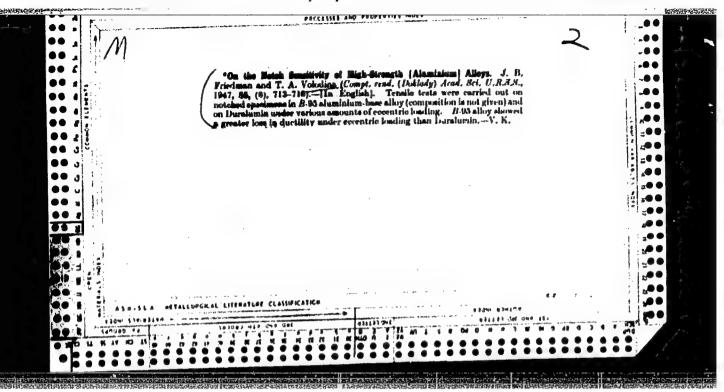
VOLCOUNA, V.A.

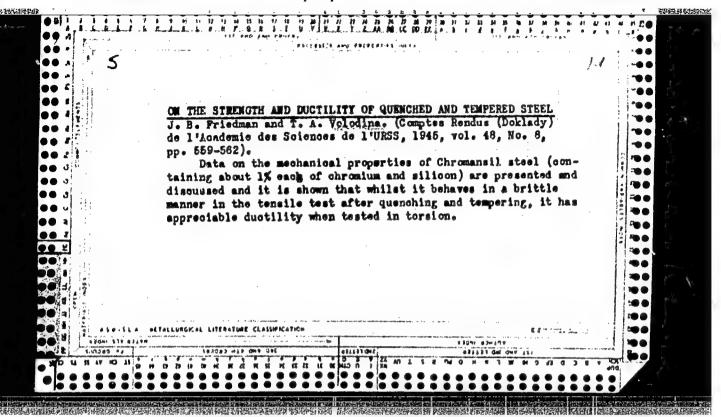
Treating occupational angiotrophoneuroses with a two-bath tachnique including Maftalan petrolaum. Yop, kur.fisioter. i lach.fis.kul't. 22 no.4:12-14 Jl-Ag '57.

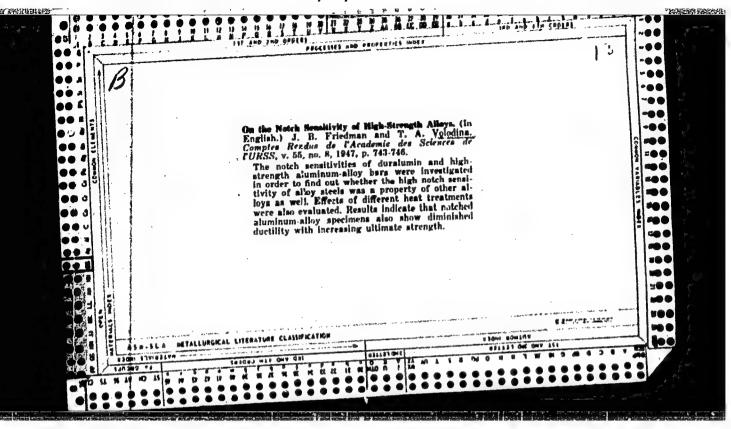
1. Is Institute gigiyeny truda i profesabelevaniy AME SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AME prof. A.A.Latavet, sav. nevrologicheskom otdeleniye - dektor saditainskith nauk B.A.Drogichina)

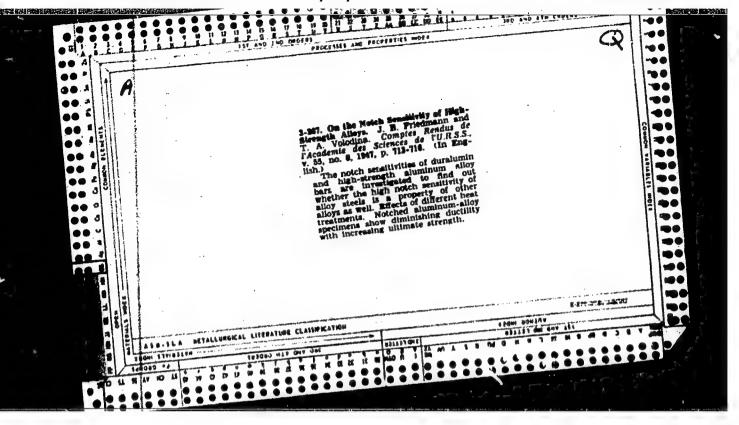
(PATROLEUM--THERAPEUTIC USB)

(BIRCTROTHERAPEUTICS)









KOGAN, L.G.; BAISHEV, B.T.; VOLODINA, V.7.

Effect of the prolition of nonremeable reservoir boundaries on indices of the reservoir development. Trudy VNID no.478257-277 *63. (MINA 1787)

Ways to reduce the warpwise striped effect in stockings. Telst.

prom. 20 no.7:39-42 Jl '60'.

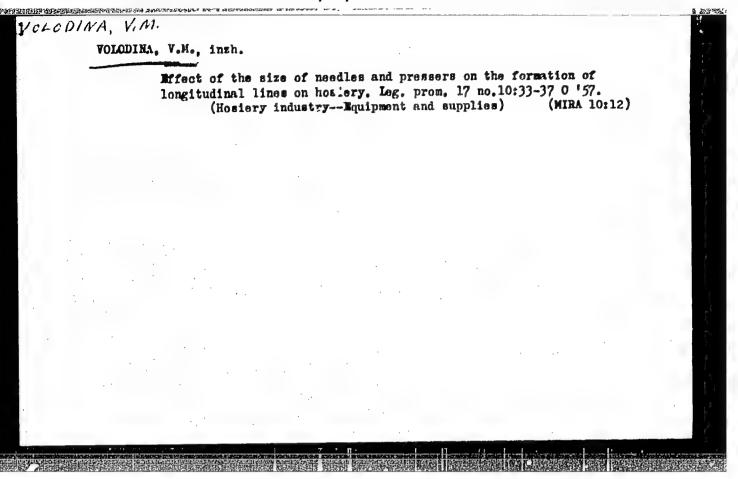
(Hosiery industry)

(Knitting machines)

VOLODINA, V.M., insh.

New two-cylinder automatic knitting machine. Leg. pron. 18
no.9:43-46 S '58.

(Knitting machines)



VOLODINA, V.M., inzhener; ZININ, P.F., master.

The IRa automatic, two-cylinder, circular hosiery-knitting machine.

Leg. prom. [16] no.11:34-37 N * 156. (MLRA 10:1)

(Enitting machines)

L 27621-65 EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(1)/EMP(b) Pc-L/Pr-4 IJP(c) JD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5005392 S/0138/65/000/002/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Lezhnev, N. N.; Yampol'skiy, B. Ya.; Lyalina, N. H.; Volodina, V. V.

riffer Simulation of the effect of carbon-black structures on the reinforcement of rubber

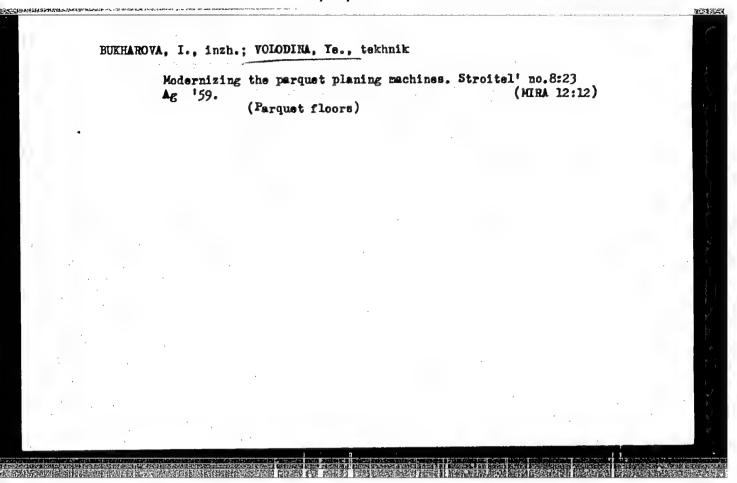
SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1965, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: rubber strengthening, carbon black structure, simulating system, carbon black dispersion, strengthening mechanism

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of structure formation of carbon-black dispersions in xylene and in raw rubber solutions — systems which simulate filled rubbers. The experiments were conducted with unmodified and modified common carbon blacks. The structure formation processes were determined from measurements of electrical conductivity and ultimate shearing stress. It was shown that carbon-black dispersions form quasi-equilibrium coagulation systems with thixotropic properties. The addition of small amounts of rubber to carbon-black dispersions sharply increased the strength of the structures. The strengthening of the systems was attributed not only to adsorption of the polymers onto the black, but also to the formation of macromolecular structures which are oriented along the carbon-black chains to

Card 1/2

orm a supramolecular network. Chemical or physical modificatin of the carbon-ack surface changed the surface energy and sharply affected the structure of the spersions and their mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 [B0] SOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific seearch Institute of the Rubber Industry); Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet a. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University) BMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3190	27621-65		ajturis (na vaita Employiks). En receito dei re d'edictione le	karja di karja karja di meta produce Maria di Maria kengangan di karja di karanta Karja menjaran di Francia di karanta di kar		di est plane de la
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FERSMAN, Aleksandr Yevgen yevich, akademik [deceased]; VOLODINA, Ye.I., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Geochemistry made interesting; chemistry of the earth] Zanimatel'naia geokhimiia; khimiia semli. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1959. 398 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Geochemistry)

KARTSEV, Sergey Sergeyevich; SHAPIRO, Solomon Il'ich; TUCHKOVA, L.K., inzh., ved. red.; <u>VOLODIN, Ye.I.</u>, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Universal device for checking hobbing cutters. Height gauge for measuring the depth of thread of thread rings]Universal'nyi pribor dlia kontrolia cherviachnykh frez. Vysotomer dlia izmereniia vysoty profilia rez'by u rez'bovykh kolets. [By]S.I. Shapiro. Moskva, Filial Vses.in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 16 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 21. No.M-58-156/6) (MIRA 16:3) (Metal-cutting tools—Testing) (Gauges)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"

COUNTRY CATECORY : 5333

: General Biology. General Histology. 15

ABS . JOUR.

: RZhBiol., No. 3.

1959, No.

~ 9620

MUTHOR

: Volodina, Yo. P.

223T.

TITLE

The Transformation of Tonguo Epithelium Trans-

planted in Another Organism.

ORIG. PUB. : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. 1 embriol., 1958, 35,

No 2, 67-73

ABSTRACT

: The transformation of lingual mucosa tismues and glands taken from rabbit embryes and adult rabbits was studied by cultivating them in the organisms of the recipient rabbit according to the method of Lazarenko. The implants were extracted after 1-30 days, and histological specimen were prepared of them. Within the first hours of the experiment an inflammation develops around the implant, and a swelling and detachment of the epithelial surface

CARD:

1/3

18

THIRE DUSOPHILLE GOTHER go an intensive mitotic division. Monolayer epithelial cords become gradually tessellated

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

COUPERY * USSR CATEGORY 1959, No. ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. AUTHOR TEXL. TIPLE oaid. PUB. : a vertical anisomorphia appears, and typical ABSTRACT tessellated epimelia are formed in which a Mornification of the upper layers may occur.

Mornification of the upper layers may occur.

After 18-25 days all newly grown epithelicconnective tissue structures undergo a reverse process of development and are replaced by fibrous connective tissue. Simultaneously, characteristics of ento- and ectodermal epi-thelia appear in the morphology of the newly formed structures of the tongue tissues. --V. V. Polovtsova CARD: 3/3

SOKOLOVEROVA, I.M.; BOCHKAREVA, A.A.; VOLODINA, Ye.P.; OLEKS, S.; TSINBERG, Ye.

Effect of repeated instillations of insulin into the conjunctival sac on the course of alloxan diabetes. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no 4: 64-66 Ap 162. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent I.M. Sokoloverova) i kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.A. Bochkareva Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S.S.Mikhaylov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym).

(DIABETES) (INSULÍN) (CONJUNCTIVA)

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VOLODINA, Ye.P. (Chkalov (obl.), ul. Kominterna, 6)

Transformations of lingual epithelium segments implanted in rabbits.

[vith summary in English] Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 35 no.2:67-73 (MIRA 11:5)

Nr-Ap '58

1. Knfedra gistologii i embriologii Chkalovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (sav. - prof. Z.S. Ehlystova).

(TOMUH, anatomy & histology
transform. of tongue epithelium segments implanted in rabbits (Hus))

(PPITHELIUM, anatomy & histology
transform. of tongue epithelium segments implanted in rabbits (Hus))
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VOLODINA, Ye.P. (Orenburg, ul. Kominterna, 6a)

Cultivation of the epithelium of the anterior lobe of the hyporhysis in the body. Arkhiv.anat., gist. i embr. 43 no. 9:41-45 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. Z.S.Khlystova) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

AL'TSHULER, V.M., kard. geogr. nauk; ANTROPOVA, L.V., st. inzh.; BUKHTEYEV, V.G., st. inzh.; VOLODIHA, Z.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; RZHONSNITSKIY, V.B., kand. geogr. nauk; SELITSKAYA, Ye.S., kand. geogr. nauk; FUKS, V.R., kand. geogr. nauk; BREKHOVSKIKH, Yu.P., red.; TIMDNOV, V.V., red.

[Study of tidal phenomena in a heterogeneous sea] Issledovanie prilivnykh iavlenii v neodnorodnom more. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965. 183 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo okeanograficheskogo instituta (for Al'tshuler). 2. Murmanskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby(for Antropova). 3. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Bukhteyev). 4. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Volodina, Selitskaya). 5. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova (for Rzhonsnitskiy, Fuks).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

VolodinA, Z.S.
USSE/ Medicine - Histology

Pub. 22 - 57/63 Card 1/1

Authors

Volodina, Z.S.

Title

Age changes in subcutaneous fibrous connective tissues of humans

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/6, 1099-1101, Dec 21, 1954

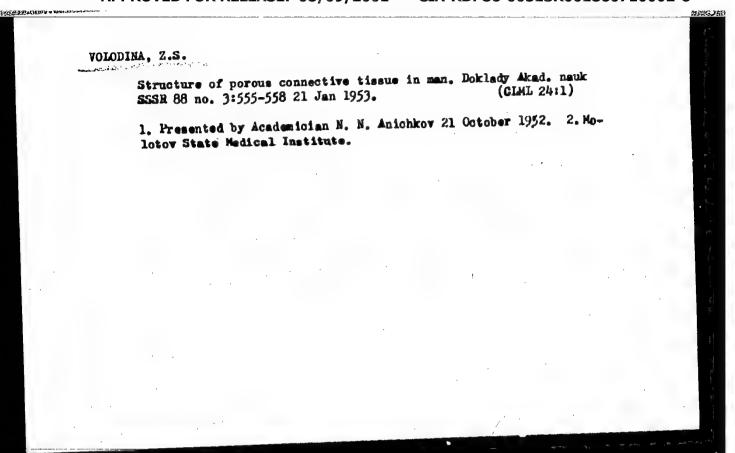
Abstract

Medical experiments were conducted on 23 human bodies (victims of accidents), to explain the structure of the subcutaneous fibrous connective tissue of human beings of various ages. Observations showed that the fibrous connective tissue of a human in all its natural characteristics has the same structure as other mamals and consists of the basic matter and cell elements. Age results in change in quantitative ratio between the basic matter and the cell element: the amount of basic matter increases and the total number of cell elements decreases. Reduced is a relative number of low-differentiating elements and increased is a certain number of high-differentiating cells and degenerating forms. Seven USSR references (1927-1951). Drawing.

Institution: State Medical Institute, Polotov

Presented by: Academician !.... Anichkov, October 25, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"



5 (3) AUTHORS:

Golova, O. P., Merlis, N. M., Volodina, Z. V. SOV/79-29-3-52/61

TITLE:

Formation of the 1,6-Anhydroglucofuranose During the

Thermal Decomposition of Cellulose in Vacuum (Polucheniye 1,6angidroglyukofuranozy pri termoraspade tsellyulozy v vakuume)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 997-1000 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper is the continuation of the investigation of the chemical composition of the solid distillate which is obtained in the case of the thermal dissociation of cellulose in vacuum. This distillate (yield 75%) consists of 70% l'glucosane and contains carbonyl compounds, acids, their derivatives and phenols. By the application of anionites the products admixed to l'glucosane could be almost removed (Ref 1). After the following removal of l'glucosane by recrystallization a syruplike product was obtained which contained up to 72% substances which had after the hydrolysis a greater reducibility to the anhydride of glucose and a zero rotary power. In the syruplike product dextrogyrate substances could be assumed beside l'glucosane, i.e. polymers of l'glucosane and its isomer, the β -1,6-anhydroglucofuranose. The method of D. Hurd and R. W.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6" Formation of the 1,6-Anhydroglucofuranose During the Thermal Decomsov/79-29-3-52/61

Ligett which consists in the analytical separation of the mono-, di-, and trisaccharides by distillation in vacuum over their propionates was used in order to detect the presence of polymers (Ref 4). Only the monomerpropionate was found to exist. The 1,6-anhydroglucofuranose was separated in the form of its n-nitrobenzoic ester and characterized by the ultimate analysis, melting point and specific rotary power. It could be identified as the n-nitrobenzoyl derivative of the 1,6-anhydroglucofurance. The 1,6-anhydroglucofuranose is obtained from cellulose with an approximate yield of 3% (with respect to cellulose). A scheme is suggested as to the formation mechanism of the 1,6anhydroglucofuranose during the their l'decomposition of cellulose in vacuum. There are 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (Forestry Institute of the

SUBMITTED:

January 24, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6" COLOVA, O.P.; MERLIS, N.M.; WOLODINA, Z.V.

Obtaining 1.6-anhydroglucofuranose by vaccuum pyrolysis of cellulese. AN SSSR. Otd; khim. nauk no.9:1127-1128 \$ '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1.Institut less AN SSSR.

(Cellulese) (Glucofuranose)

MERLIS, N.M.; VOLODINA, Z.V.; GOLOVA, O.P.

Certain derivatives of \$\beta\$-1,6-anhydroglucopyranoses. Tri-0-ethyland di-0-methyllevoglucosan. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3819-3821
N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

AUTHORS:

Golova, O. P., Merlis, N. M., Volodina, Z. V.

507/62-58-9-18/26

TITLE:

The Preparation of 1,6-Anhydroglucofuranose by the Vacuum Pyrolysis of Cellulose (Polucheniye 1,6-angidroglyukofuranczy pri termoraspade tsellyulczy v vakuume)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1127 - 1127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Continuing their study of the chemical structure of the solid distillate prepared by the pyrolysis of

cellulose in vacuum, the authors found that the separating

out a neutral material from the distillate by means of an anion-exchanger and the isolation of this material from a laevo-glucosan by crystallization save a syrupy product. The investigation of this latter showed that it contained 1,6-anhydroglucofuranose and did not contain any polymers. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"

The Preparation of 1,6-Anhydroglucofuranose by the Vacuum Pyrolysis of Cellulose

sov/62-58-9-18/26

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Wood and Forestry, AS USSR)

March 11, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6"

(MLRA 3:9)

KUCHEROV, V.F.: VOLODINA, Z.V.

Amino derivatives of the heterocyclic series. V. Condensation products of 5-halogeno-2-aminopyridines with acetoacetic ester. J. gen. Chem.

USSR, '50, 20, 1890-1897 [U.S. transl., 1957-1964]. (BA - A II Ja '53:83)

15-57-10-14657D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 215 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Volodkevich, I.I.

TITLE: Nature of Mineral Springs and Hydromineral Resources of Pyatigorsk (Rezhim mineral'nykh istochnikov i gidromineral'nyye resursy Pyatigorska)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. geologorazved. in—t. (Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute), Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. geologorazved. in-t (Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute), Moscow

Card 1/1

VOLODKEVICH. I. I. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "The system of mineral springs/ Higher and mineral-water resources of Pyatigorsk." Mos, 1956. 15 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Geol Prospecting Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze), 120 copies (KL, 8-57, 108)

MALAKHOV, N.I.; CHILOVSKIY, V.G., kand.geograf.nauk; VOLODKEVICH, I.I. starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik [deceased]; SEREDIN, R.M., dotsent, kand.biolog.nauk; VISHNEVSKIY, A.S., doktor med.nauk; SERIPCHINSKIY, V.V., dotsent; GALUSHKO, A.I.; KHARCHENKO, L.I., red.; STEBLYANKO, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Caucasian Mineral Waters] Kavkazskie Mineral'nye Vody; putevoditel'. Izd.5., perer. i dop. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1960. 339 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Bal'neologicheskiy institut na Kavminvodakh (for Volodkevich). (CAUCASUS--MINERAL WATERS)

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.

4-Bromo-2,6-di-tert. butylcyclohexadien-2,4-one. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:730 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexadienone)

VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; YERSHOV, V.V.

Hindered phenols. Report No.5: Quinobenzilic rearrangement of quinobromic compounds. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1292-1295 J1 62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Phenols) (Rearrengements (Chemistry))

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.9: Effect of acid reagents on bromoquinone compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2026-2031 N 162. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fimiki AN SSSR.
(QUINONE) (HYDROHROMIC ACID)

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No. 14: Effect of p-substituents in 2,6-di-tert-butylphenols on the formation of bromocyclohexadienones. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:893-899 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Phenol) (Cyclohexadionone) (Substitution (Chemistry))

NIKIFOROV, G.A.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; DYUMAYEV, K.M.

Inhibitors of free radical reactions. Report No.6: Autoalkylation in the 4-hydroxybenzylamine series. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1661-1666 S 164. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR,

YERSHOV, V.V.; "CLOD'KIN, A.A.

Spontaneous rearrangement of orthogelnobromic compounds. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.2:336-342 '65.

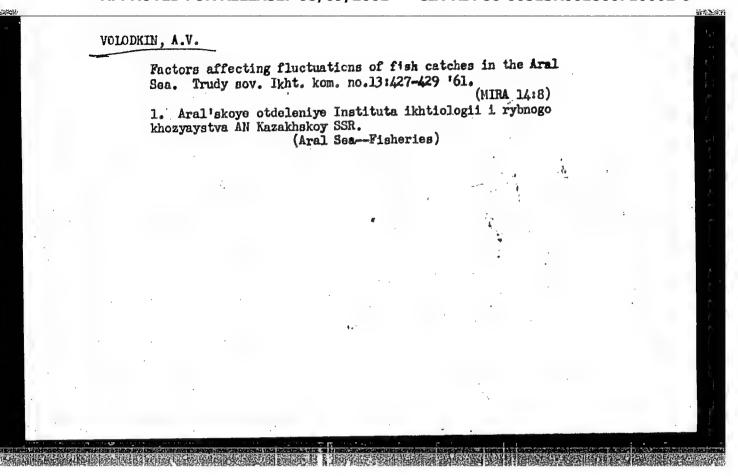
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.

Hindered phenols. Report No.4: Mannich reaction in the 2,6-dialkylphenol series. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1290-1292 Jl 162. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. (Phenol) (Mannich reaction)



- 1. VOLODKIN, I. G.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Poultry Feeding and Feeding Stuffs
- 7. Acidophilous-yeast feed. Ptitsevodstvo no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

VOLOD'KIN, V., inch.

The heart and bearings. Izobr.i rats. no.12:13-15 D '60.

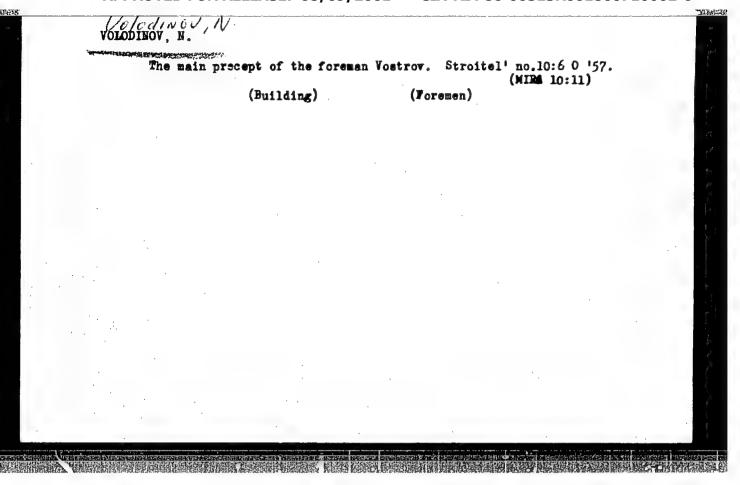
(MIRA 13:12)

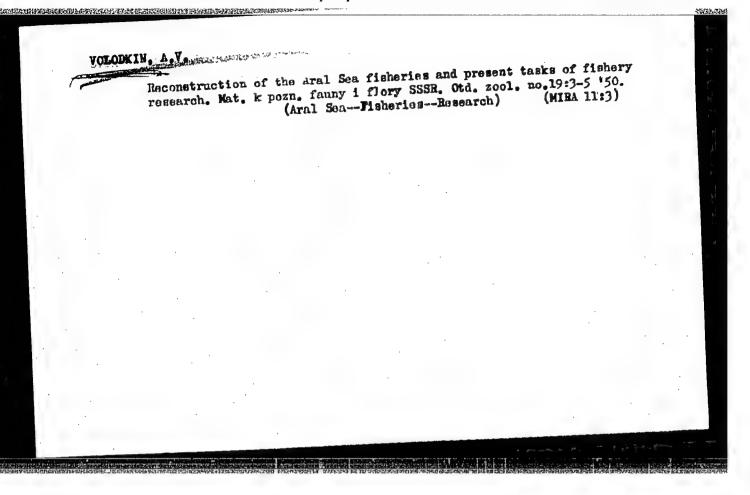
(Electrodiagnosis)

VOLORIN, V., fotokorrespondent gazety "Pravda".

The insignia and the rose. Sov.foto 19 mo.11:49 W '59.

(Youth--Congresses)





VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; YERSHOV, V.V.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.1: Synthesis of some 3,5-ditert-butyl-4-oxybenzylamines. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim.nauk no.2:342-345 F *62. (MIRA 15:2)

l. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. (Benzylamine)

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; BOLDIN, A.A.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.2: Synthesis of 2,6-di-tert.amyl- and 2-tert.butyl-6-tert.amylphenols. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1105-1107 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Phenol) (Steric hindrance)

VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; YERSHOV, V.V.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.3: Phenol-dienone rearrangement in the bromination of 2,4,6-rialkylphenols. Izv.AN SSSR.-Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1108-1111 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Phenol) (Bromination) (Rearrangements (Chemistry))

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; VOLODINA, M.A.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; MISHINA, V.G.; KOMISSAROV, I.V.

Aminopropanediol derivatives. Part 2: Compounds of the type 1,3[R'R" NCH2CH(OH)CH2O]2C6H4. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:174-177 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Resorcinol)

(Amines)

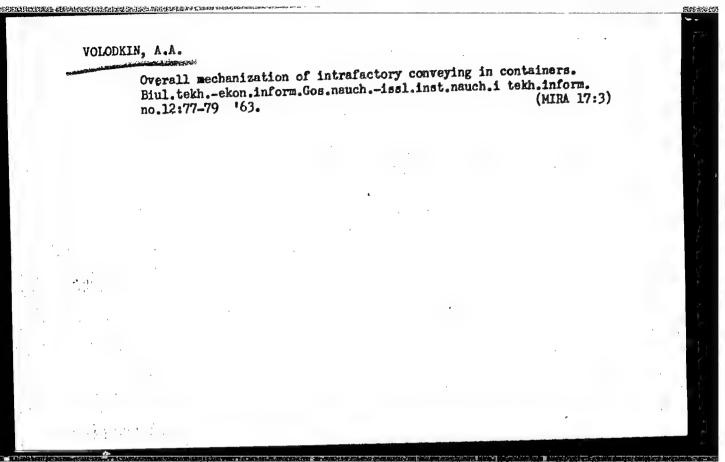
YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; BOGDANOV, G.N.

Phenol-diene regroupment in the reactions of phenols. Usp.khim. 32 no.2:154-194 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Phenols) (Cyclohexadienone)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6



YERSHOV, V. V.; VOLOD'KIN, A. A.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No. 11: Action of bromine on 2,6-dialkyl-4-ethylphenols. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. mauk no.12:2150-2154 D 62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(Phenol) (Bromine) (Steric hindrance)

YERSHOV, V. V.; BOGDANOV, G. N.; VOLOD'KIN, A. A.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No. 13: Reaction of 2,6-di-tert-butybensoquinone with organomagnesium compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.1:157-161 163. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(Benzequinone) (Magnosium organic compounds)
(Steric hindrance)

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; NIKIFOROV, G.A.; DYMAYEV, K.M.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.6: Bromination of 2,6-dialkyl-p-cresols and 3,5-dialkyl-4-hydroxybenzyl bromides. Izv.

AN SSSR.Ottikhim.nauk no.10:1839-1843 0 162. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. (Cresol) (Bromination) (Rearrangements (Chemistry))

HIKIFOROV, G.A.; DYUMAYEV, K.M.; VOLOFKIN, A.A.; YERSHOV, W.V.

Inhibitors of free radical reactions. Report No.3: Formylation of 2,6-dialkylphenols. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.khim.mauk no.10:1836-1838 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Phenol) (Formylation) (Benzaldehyde)

YERSHOV, V.V.; VOLOD'KIN, A.A.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.7: Mechanism of the formation of bromoquinone compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk no.11:2015-2022 N 162. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(Phenol) (Bromination) (Steric hindrance)

VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; YERSHOV, V.V.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No.8: Formation of cyclohexadienomes in the bromination of 2,6-dialkylphenols. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2022-2026 N 162. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Gyclohexadienone) (Phenol) (Promination)

VOLOD'KIN, A. A., YERSHOV, V. V.

Sterically hindered phenols. Report No. 12: Dibromodialkyl-cyclohexadienones. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.1:152-157 (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(Phenol) (Cyclohexadienone)
(Steric hindrance)

VOLOD'KIN, A.A.; OSTAPETS-SVESHNIKOVA, G.D.; YERSHOV, V.V.

Reaction of organomagnesium compounds with 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzyl bromide. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.12:2188-2190 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted April

2, 1965.

VOLCO'KIN, A.A.; CREATOTS-SVE BRIKOVA, G.F.; YFETHEV, V.V. Use of organomenesium compounds for the prediction of nouricelly hindered phenologiaven SSTR. Ser.khim. no.1:174-176 166. (MIBA 19:1) 1. Thatitut khimicheskoy fisiki AM SSFR. Enhaltted May 20, 1965.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

L 36973-66 EWP(j)/EWT(t) RM .

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/001/0174/0176

AUTHOR: Volod'kin, A. A.; Ostapets-Sveshnikova, G. D.; Yershov, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The use of organomagnesium compounds to synthesize steric-hindered phenols

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 1, 1966, 174-176

TOPIC TAGS: phenol, chemical synthesis, Grignard reagent, organomagnesium compound, BRomine

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the interaction of five different 4-hydroxy-3,5-dialkylbenzyl bromides with ethyl magnesium bromide. With an excess of Crignard's reagent the hydroxy benzyl bromides form corresponding paranappropylphenols with yields of 60-80% regardless of the dimensions of the alkyl propylphenols with yields of 60-80% regardless of the dimensions of the alkyl propylphenols by proceeding from the appropriate 2, 6-dialkyl-p-cresols. Para-alkylphenols by proceeding from the appropriate 2, 6-dialkyl-p-cresols. The authors point out that the formation of alkylphenols from hydroxyalkylbenzyl bromides proceeds well only with the use of an excess of the organomagnesium bromides proceeds well only with the use of an excess of the organomagnesium compound. The authors thank N. M. Emanuel for constant interest in this work during its fulfillment. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Cord 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860710002-6

VOLODKIN, A.V.

Estimation of prospective fish resources and principal trends in the development of fisheries in the Aral Sea. Stor. rab. po ikht. 1 (MIRA 15:1) gidrobiol. no.3:124-145 '61.

1. Iz Aral'skogo ikhtiologicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta ikhtiologii i rybnogo khozyaystva AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

(Aral Sea--Fisheries)

VARSHAVSKIY, S.N.; SHILOV, M.N.; DUBYANSKIY, M.A.; YEREMITSKAYA, N.A.;
YEREMITSKIY, N.Ya; VOLODKIH, A.V.

Brief news. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.4:152-158 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

L 12423-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS

ASD Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP3001160

s/0190/63/005/006/0875/0880

1

AUTHOR: Levites, E. I.; Volokhina, A. V.; Kudryavtsev, G. I.

TIME: Solid phase polycondensation. 4. Solid phase copolycondensation of amino acids and the diamine salts of dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 875-880

TOPIC Tigs: polycondensation, copolycondensation, amino acids, diamine salts, dicarboxylic acids, copolymers

ABSTRACT: The present work is a continuation of earlier investigations by the authors. It involves the study by the gravimetric method of the kinetics of copolycondensation of four pairs of polyamide forming monomers, namely, aminoenanthic acid (AA) with hexamethylenediamine adipate (HDA), piperazine adipate (PA) with p-aminoethylphenylpropionic acid (PAPP), hexamethylenediamine adipate (HDA) with the decamethylenediamine salt of hexahydroterefthalic acid (DDHTA), and hexamethylenediamine adipate (HDA) with hexamethylenediamine isophthalate (HDIP). The basis for assigning a particular amine to a specific pair hinged on closely natched rates of polycondensation at the same temperature. The end products of the reactions were solid masses, which readily disintegrated into a powder. It was found

Card 1/3.2

L 12423-63 ACCESSION NR: AP3001160

that at 156.50 the polycondensation of AA and HDA partly proceeded in the melt phase, the actual melting point of the mixture being 172-173C, while that of its constituents is 193-194C and 195C. For PA and PAPP, the homopolymers of which are practically not fusible, the reaction proceeds via melt at a temperature exceeding 235C, and for HDA and DDHTA at over 156C. The copolycondensation process for HDA and HDIP in a 1:1 ratio proceeds at 1690 in the solid phase, and, having reached 62% of its total potential, it practically stops there. It is assumed that only HDA reacts at this point, which is confirmed by analysis of the resulting polycondensate. The composition of the obtained polyamides was studied by means of chromatography, and their solubility in various solvents was investigated. It was found that the 1:1 copolycondensation product of PA and PAPP was soluble in tricresol, while none of the constituent homopolymers were. The chromatographic investigation of the copolycondensation products revealed their structure as that of copolymers with a statistic distribution of monomeric units. This was established for the AA and ADA as well as HDA and DDHTA copolycondensation products. It is concluded that the reaction under investigation yields a true polyamide and not a mixture of homopolyamides. Orig. art. has: 5 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issiedovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Artificial Fibers)

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